

California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley
Joint meeting of the
Economic Development
and
Higher Education & Workforce Development Work Groups
Co-hosted by UC Merced
Thursday, November 3, 2005
8:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m., UC Center, 550 East Shaw Avenue, Fresno

Notes

I. Welcome and Overview of the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley

Supervisor Connie Conway, Deputy Chair of the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley, welcomed the meeting participants and provided a brief overview of the Partnership. Labor Secretary Victoria Bradshaw also provided introductory remarks. She asked the meeting participants to consider new and creative ways to address the region's long standing challenges in workforce and economic development. She indicated that the Governor's cabinet is viewing the Partnership as the beta test for a new model of interaction between state government and regions.

II. The Scope of the Economic Development and Higher Education/Workforce Development Work Groups

Ashley Swearengin, Director of Community and Economic Development at Fresno State and volunteer staff to the Partnership's Economic Development and Workforce Development Work Groups, reviewed the initial scopes of work drafted for each work group. She also provided an overview of supplemental articles and materials that had been put together for each breakout group (see power point presentation).

III. Overview of the Meeting

Doug Henton and John Melville of Collaborative Economics reviewed the "Action Plan Worksheet" to be used in each breakout session and instructed the groups to focus on completion of Section I (Regional Outcomes) and Section II (Regional Assets) of the worksheet.

IV. Action Planning – Break Out Sessions

Breakout groups were organized according to the following subjects:

- Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development – Facilitated by Chris Rosander, UC Merced
- Economic Competitiveness and Workforce Development in Target Industries – *Food Processing; Goods Movement/Logistics* – Facilitated by John Melville, Collaborative Economics
- Regional Planning for Health Care Training – Facilitated by Tim Curley, Hospital Council
- Infrastructure and Incentive Programs – Facilitated by Paul Saldana, Tulare EDC

- Renewable Energy as an Economic Opportunity – Facilitated by Paul Johnson, Strategic Energy Initiatives
- Student Access and Degree Attainment in Baccalaureate Education - Facilitated by Cheri Cruz, Central Valley Higher Education Consortium

Please see the notes from each breakout group in the following pages.

V. Reports from Break Out Sessions

Each facilitator provided a summary of the issues discussed in the breakouts (see notes on the following pages).

VI. Next Steps

Ashley Swaengren reviewed next steps for the Economic Development and Higher Education and Workforce Development Work Groups, which include (1) summarizing the meeting and disseminating notes; (2) meeting on December 8th and 9th at UC Merced for the next round of both work group and Partnership meetings; and (3) another joint Economic Development and Higher Education/Workforce Development meeting in January in Visalia. The date and time are to be announced.

VII. Concluding Remarks

Larry Fortune, CEO of Fortune Associates and “Convener” of the Higher Education and Workforce Development Work Group, providing closing remarks to the meeting.

VIII. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 11:00 a.m.

California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley

Focus Area: Economic Competitiveness and Workforce Development in Target Industries

Summary of November 3, 2005 Break Out Group

I. Regional Outcomes: Specific Measures of Regional Progress

What regional outcomes should we pursue for economic competitiveness and workforce development in target industries? Specifically, identify the top 1-3 measures of regional progress in economic competitiveness and workforce development that would define success. They should be measures on which the region would begin to achieve progress within 2-5 years.

Top Measures of Regional Progress (outcome measures)

- 1. Increasing employment in target industries*
- 2. Narrowing gap between region and state on unemployment (and perhaps other measures)*

Top Measures to Enable Regional Progress (input measures)

- 1. Alignment of existing education and training resources to workforce needs of target industries (e.g., amount/proportion of current funding focused on target industries)*
- 2. Increases in vocational education and training to meet workforce needs in target industries (e.g., amount of new funding focused on education and training for occupations in target industries)*
- 3. Reduction in regulatory cost of doing business in target industries (e.g., lower- cost regulatory processes, including permitting)*

*Other Measures Considered (*received at least one vote)*

- Meeting workforce needs of at all occupational levels of target industries**
- Increased capital investment in target industries**
- Increased investment in infrastructure critical to target industries**
- Decreasing flight of trained individuals from region**
- More job opportunities that motivate youth to stay in valley**
- Decreasing unemployment**
- More transfer of intellectual property out of universities**
- More career ladders**
- Greater rural access to better education and jobs**
- Increased employer satisfaction with workforce**
- Better coordination of existing and potential resources**
- Emphasize labor availability**

- *Better efficiency in getting resources to the problem**
- *Receive fair share of government resources**
- *Decline in number of businesses leaving region**
- *Increase in business/education collaboratives**
- *Businesses appreciated by the region**
- *Reduced poverty*
- *Meeting needs of target industry employers*
- *Increasing number of industry-trained individuals*
- *Increasing business productivity*
- *Easier access to permitting/expansion opportunities*
- *Increasing diversification, more target industries*
- *Common goal-setting/working together across region's workforce investment boards*
- *Increased resources to high schools to train for target industries*
- *Achieve 90% literacy rate*
- *Decreasing crime*

II. Regional Assets: Existing and Potential Contributors to Regional Progress

Who are the current and potential contributors to regional progress? Specifically, list the local, state, and federal government, private sector, non-profit sector, and other investments, policies, and programs should be part of a collaborative effort to improve regional progress in economic competitiveness and workforce development in target industries.

Two Overarching Concepts That Require Multi-Sector Collaboration

- 1. Create a demand-driven education and training “system” to meet the workforce needs of target industries (lifelong learning for career progression)***
- 2. Create a regional career awareness initiative focused on occupations in target industries***

Type of Contributor	Current Contributors	Potential Contributors
Local Government	Local WIB-driven training and funding	<p>Create/expand non-traditional apprenticeship programs</p> <p>Participate in demand-driven education and training system delivering lifelong learning for career progression in target industries</p> <p>Focus small business support on target industries (local WIBS work together)</p>
State Government	State WIB training funding and policies (including discretionary funding)	Promote demand-driven education and training system delivering lifelong learning for career progression in target

		<p>industries</p> <p>--system includes specific, defined roles and partnerships among local WIBs, CCs, CSUs, UC, HS, and private institutions</p> <p>--system includes new performance measures (State WIB)</p> <p>--WIA 15% discretionary funding prioritized for high-demand, high-growth occupations in target industries (State WIB)</p>
Federal Government	<p>Federal categorical funding in education and training</p> <p>Small Business Administration assistance</p>	<p>Change allocation formulas and allow greater flexibility to focus funding on greatest needs in target industries</p> <p>Equity in educational funding for Valley</p>
Education	<p>Community Colleges, CSUs, UC, High Schools, private institutions focused on preparing people for jobs in target industries</p>	<p>Participate in demand-driven education and training system delivering lifelong learning for career progression in target industries (WIBs, CCs, CSUs, UC, HS, private institutions)</p> <p>Reprioritize vocational education within institutions</p> <p>Better align funding streams coming to region with target industry needs</p> <p>Create/expand non-traditional apprenticeship programs</p> <p>Fuller utilization of existing institutional capacities (e.g., flexible scheduling, use of space, different ways to deliver instruction)</p> <p>Tap into private institutions for speed and flexibility to meet target industry needs</p>
Private Sector	<p>Promotion of career awareness among youth (Manufacturing Council of the Central Valley)</p> <p>Economic Development Corporations, Chambers</p>	<p>Participate in demand-driven education and training system delivering lifelong learning for career progression in target industries (e.g., provide information on workforce needs to providers, promote career</p>

	Employers	awareness) Spearhead regionwide career awareness initiative focused on target industry occupations
Non-Profit Sector	Regional Jobs Initiative Community-based organizations focused on job support services Private Foundations	Participate in demand-driven education and training system delivering lifelong learning for career progression in target industries (e.g., provide job support assistance, information on needs to providers, funding for innovative programs)
Other	Worker availability Youth Land Stability	Growing numbers of workers trained for occupations in target industries

III. Regional Changes: Specific Actions Required for Regional Progress

(TO BE COMPLETED AT THE DECEMBER MEETING)

California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley

Focus Area: Baccalaureate Education Access and Attainment

Summary of November 3, 2005 Break Out Group

THE CHALLENGE/PROBLEM:

According to recent data, for every hundred students who enter ninth grade, only eighteen will complete any kind of post-secondary degree within six years of completing high school. In the Central Valley, we are lagging behind the state in terms of college going; only 13% of Valley residents compared to the state average of 20% attend college. If current trends continue, the majority of our Valley young people will not achieve the post-secondary credentials they need for full participation in society and the economy.

Data shows that Income and education are more closely linked today than at any time in our history. College graduates earn an average 70% more than high schools graduates – gap that has more than doubled in the past two decades. According to the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, the Education Pipeline is broken. They show that for every ten students who start high school, fewer than seven will get a diploma, and four will enroll in college, fewer than two will complete an Associates degree.

The Institute for America's Future states, "In an ideal world, if resources and capacity were no constraint, the United States would make 14 years of publicly funded education universal. In the real world, we cannot achieve the quantum leap in educational attainment that the nation needs without reconfiguring the use of time and money across the K-16 system."

In our Baccalaureate Education Access and Attainment Committee, we focused on these issues and discussed how important it is for every student to have the chance to attend college and complete some kind of degree, post-secondary credential, industry certificate, apprenticeships, etc. We also unanimously agreed that we need to develop better relationships between our local schools; particularly high schools and Central Valley colleges and universities, and local businesses and industries.

Next we focused on the need to examine pre-school attendance and the relationship between Valley young people who attend pre-school and its impact on school performance K-16; and the critical 8th grade year before high school.

SOLUTIONS:

To increase articulation agreements with community college and high schools to create more pathways for students. A barrier to overcome in this process would be the colleges; particularly the University of California accepting certain courses for college/university credit. A Course mentioned as an example was "Intro to Criminal Justice." By doing this, we would be able to get a head start toward the goal of education through grade 14 and beyond. The Center for American Progress refers to this type of as a "Fast Track to College." What our committee agreed upon was the idea that we do not advocate that all students complete a four-year degree, but that all young people will benefit from some kind of credential beyond high school, including two-year Associate's degrees, industry certificates, and apprenticeships.

Now that we have our own UC in the Valley, we feel it is important to break through biases and attitudes of those professors that may view course such as the aforementioned “Introduction to Criminal Justice” as “less than” or insufficient for UC credit.

REGIONAL ASSETS:

1. Abundance of pre-school programs in the Valley
2. 8th grade teachers to integrate college career planning prior to high school
3. County Offices of Education and local school districts
4. Central Valley Guaranteed Transfer Degree Program and others
5. Central Valley Higher Education Consortium to build relationships and agreements among the Valley colleges and universities.
6. State Center Consortium to share ways to expand articulation agreements for what once was Tech prep and occupational programs; which are now referred to as career technical programs.”
7. Business and Industry such as Ruiz Foods to focus on business needs and skilled workers and for tours and apprenticeship programs, and to help fund special pilot projects.
8. PIQUE, Parent Institute for Quality Education.
9. Aqui Se Puede Latino Marketing Campaign
10. Local legislators.
11. P-16 Councils

GOALS:

To improve the performance of its education pipeline, we must focus on having more young people attain post secondary credentials more quickly, with less waste and resources, attention should focus on better preparation p-16, but also on the connections between P-16 and our colleges, universities, and business and industry.

The goals would be to

- ✓ Increase the numbers of students who attend pre-school and work on establishing universal pre-school in the Valley;
- ✓ Increase the number of students exposed to career technical assessments and college/career prep information by the end of the 8th grade experience;
- ✓ Reduce the time it takes students to complete college, accelerating the progress through articulation agreements and alternatives so that students get a jump start as early as high school; and those that complete a post-secondary education do so by the age of 26;
- ✓ And provide more information and outreach for parents; particularly those from low-income backgrounds

“Fast Tracking” the college experience or providing an **“Academic Head Start” on College** in the Valley would provide students, particularly “fence sitters” and potentially first generation college going students early experience and exposure to college life, college expectations, along with supports they need to successfully complete. Students would accumulate significant college credit while attending high school. Credits earned would be fully transferable to Valley community colleges, UC Merced, our three CSUs, and our two private institutions.

Providing more access and articulation for an “**Accelerated Career/Technical College Experience**” in the eleventh and twelfth grade would provide high school teachers the opportunity to play a vital role in impacting our students early and could expose students to a college “acceptable” course with the agreements and collaborations in place with the various college and university segments.

MEASURING SUCCESS/KEY INDICATORS/BENCH MARKS:

How many children are attending pre-school?

How many children reading by the third grade?

How many middle schools provide career assessments and career technical programs by the end of the eighth grade year?

How do we measure against “model schools/high performing schools?”

Current college going rates

Current transfer rates

WHAT’S NEEDED:

Perkin’s money could be used to develop the kinds of career technical programs described in this report. Money from title IV of the Higher Education Act could be used to support the Academic Head Start on college-building on current partnerships to expand access to higher education such as GEAR UP and TRIO. There is money through the Workforce Investment Act as well. Local businesses could also fund special pilot projects that encourage apprenticeship programs and other alternative programs that are not currently being supported – focusing on skilled workers and motivational experiences for youth.

California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley

Focus Area: Regional Plan for Health Services Workforce Development

Summary of November 3, 2005 Break Out Group

Regional Outcomes (Listed in order of Priority)

1. Permanent and sustainable source of funding for health professions education programs, helping to ensure that the education programs are able to train and graduate enough professionals to meet employer demand. The funding “source” should be structured as a public / private partnership that identifies the financial commitments of state and federal government, educational institutions, employers, work force investment agencies, and other possible stakeholders.
2. A regional, strategic, long-term plan for health careers education in the Central Valley that identifies what health care professionals will be in greatest demand, regional goals in terms of number of graduates per semester by professional category, and clear roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders towards meeting those goals.
3. Creation of a Central Valley Health Careers Training Center (Center) charged with overseeing the execution of the long-term plan referenced above. Center activities may include helping to establish regional educational priorities in the health professions; securing and / or allocating resources; providing technical assistance to training institutions and; advocating for specific policy interventions.
4. Adequate supply of faculty to ensure that health education training programs can meet local employer demand.
5. Level playing field between private and public educational programs so that both are able to maximize their full potential as partners in training health care professionals.
6. All available resources are fully and efficiently utilized, including grant funding, technology (video conferencing for distance education), physical space, etc.
7. In partnership with employers and higher education, high school staff (career counselors, health science teachers, resource support staff, etc.) have all the resources and information they need to promote health careers and to meet the needs of students interested in health professions education.
8. Creation of a coordinated clinical placement system ensuring that all available locations for clinical placements are being fully utilized.

Regional Assets

TYPE OF CONTRIBUTOR	CURRENT CONTRIBUTIONS / ASSETS	POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTORS / ASSETS
Local Government		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - City and County officials more involved in efforts to increase health education training capacity.
State Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong support from state Assembly members and Senators. - The Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley. - The Area Health Education Center. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced leveraging of the Partnership to address regional training needs. - Enhanced collaboration between the Partnership and the Federal Task Force.
Federal Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong support from Congressional members and Senators. - Health Resources and Services Administration (grants to college / universities for health professions training). - Department of Labor (WIA grants). - Federal Inter-Agency Task Force. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater federal grant support from the Health Resources and Services Administration.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large student demand with long waiting lists for most RN program. - Existing health careers education programs at public institutions including Delta College, Modesto Junior College, Merced College, State Center Community College District, West Hills College, College of the Sequoias, Kern Community College District, and CSU Stanislaus, Fresno and Bakersfield. - Existing health career education programs at private colleges including 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Larger role for the private colleges in health careers education.

	<p>National University, University of Phoenix, and San Joaquin Valley College.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experts – Lots of individuals located in the region who have expertise in health careers education and play an active role in crafting solutions. - Large number of existing partnerships between schools and employers. 	
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active involvement of employers (hospitals, clinic, county government etc), EDCs, WIA's and others in promoting health careers education. - Strong partnerships between educational institutions and employers. - Huge employer demand for health care professionals. 	
Non-Profit Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A committed group of private, non-profits play a role in helping to increase training capacity, including the Hospital Council, the Central Valley Health Policy Institute (public), the California Health Collaborative, the San Joaquin Valley Health Consortium, and the Great Valley Center. - The California Endowment's Nursing Diversity Initiative (completed in August 2005) and the data it produced as well as the infrastructure and momentum it helped build. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation of foundations in addition to The California Endowment.
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Great societal challenges that make the training of more health professionals 	

	<p>most important. Challenges include high unemployment and poverty levels and poor health status indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The availability and current use of technology to expand access to health careers education through video conferencing. - Huge ethnic diversity in the general population that can be leveraged to secure more resources. - Strong sense of collaboration among all stakeholders. 	
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California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley

Focus Area: Innovation and Entrepreneurship

Summary of November 3, 2005 Break Out Group

I. Regional Outcomes: Specific Measures of Regional Progress

What regional outcomes should we pursue for innovation and entrepreneurship development? Specifically, identify the top 1-3 measures of regional progress in innovation and entrepreneurship development that would define success. They should be measures on which the region would begin to achieve progress within 2-5 years.

1. More money available to business (especially VC money).
2. Better trained businesses, management, and owners.
3. More intellectual property development (i.e., patents).

II. Regional Assets: Existing and Potential Contributors to Regional Progress

Who are the current and potential contributors to regional progress? Specifically, list the local, state, and federal government, private sector, non-profit sector, and other investments, policies, and programs should be part of a collaborative effort to improve regional progress in innovation and entrepreneurship development.

Type of Contributor	Current Contributors	Potential Contributors
Local Government	1. Micro-loan Program. 2. Tax Incentives (for bus.). 3. CDBG Funding.	1. Initiatives to become more business friendly. 2. Impact Fees.
State Government	1. Small Business Coordinator for the state. 2. Enterprise Zones. 3. Direct Loan Programs. 4. WIB's 5. Crane.	1. Restored Match Funding for SBDC's, etc.
Federal Government	1. SBA's Bank Loan Guarantees, and Federally Funded SBDCs. 2. Congressional	1. Fed/State Alliance to reinvigorate CA Central Valley initiatives.

	Delegation.	
Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CSUs, UC, & UOP support for small business and technology transfer. 2. Community Colleges. 3. Alumni Base/s. 	1. University/s focus on science/technology incubators.
Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Valley Fund. 2. Golden Capital. 3. Local banks (revolving loan funds). 4. Individual Investors. 5. Access to SF/LA markets (“West Coast Markets”). 6. RJI. 7. Developers. 8. Utilities. 	1. Network of existing sources of capital and other high net worth individuals to mentor young entrepreneurs.
Non-Profit Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SBDC’s 2. CVBI 3. RJI 4. EDC’s 	1. None identified, but need “411/911” for business.

California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley

Focus Area: Renewable Energy as an Economic Opportunity

Summary of 11/3/05 Break Out Group

Paul Johnson served as the facilitator for this session and began with an overview of the goals and expectations for the working group meeting. He then briefly described existing renewable energy work being undertaken in the Central Valley by: 1) The Federal Interagency Task Force – which is developing and seeking support for a number of solar and waste-to-energy projects; and 2) Strategic Energy Innovations, the Great Valley Center and Navigant Consulting Inc – who are developing the Clean Energy Roadmap for the greater Fresno area.

Examples of projects supported by the Federal Task Force were discussed. Paul mentioned that the clean energy roadmap will identify actions that the Central Valley can take to create quality new jobs by increasing clean energy investments. Work on the roadmap has been underway for a couple of months and is expected to conclude with a public meeting in early December. The Project Team has focused on five different clusters of activity for the roadmap. One of these clusters is renewable energy. A vision statement, draft goals, potential projects and champions have been identified for the roadmap. Paul mentioned that he would keep the California partnership aware of the results of these ongoing efforts to be sure that all of the efforts were coordinated and meshed together.

In the Renewable Energy Working Group meeting we covered three different areas:

- We discussed and ranked regional outcomes that we hope to achieve through increased support for renewable energy;
- We identified a long list of regional assets for renewable energy; and,
- We identified some core needs we hoped to address and started to identify projects that could be supported. We will focus more on this area during our December Renewable Energy Working Group meeting.

Contact information on the attendees at this meeting can be found in Part 4 of this summary.

1. Regional Outcomes: Specific Measures of Regional Progress

We were asked to identify the regional outcomes that we should we pursue for renewable energy? Specifically, we were asked to identify the top 1-3 measures of regional progress in renewable energy that would define success. They should be measures on which the region would begin to achieve progress within 2-5 years.

The top measures of regional progress identified by our group in rank order were:

- **Environmental improvements.** Air quality is enhanced and there is a reduction in the type and amount of products added to the waste stream.

- **Increased use of renewable energy in power production.** More of our power is generated from renewable energy sources (solar, wind, biomass and waste) reflected in the power mix of local utilities and amount of distributed renewable energy project. Much of this increased renewable energy comes from newly established sources (ie. new projects).
- **Development of a renewable energy/biofuels industry.** There is a significant increase in the number of renewable companies and jobs in the San Joaquin Valley.
- **National recognition.** The region, its cities, companies, institutions and citizens are receiving significant awards and recognition for their renewable energy commitments and accomplishments. This helps spur an increased commitment to renewables, an increase in renewable energy projects and support. *(Questions were raised during and after our meeting. Is this a measurable outcome itself or a means to achieve the other measurable outcomes identified above?)*

Other measures identified but not voted as priorities by the group include:

- Expanded higher education offerings in renewables offered through community colleges in the Valley. This can include establishing a university-based renewable energy research center in the Valley.
- Increased retention of existing businesses by using renewable energy to mitigate air emissions problems.
- Increased level of renewable energy incentives offered to Valley businesses.
- Increased number of alternative fuel stations in the Valley.

2. Regional Assets: Existing and Potential Contributors to Regional Progress

We were asked to identify the current and potential contributors to regional progress. Specifically, we were asked to list the local, state, and federal government, private sector, non-profit sector, and other investments, policies, and programs should be part of a collaborative effort to improve regional progress in renewable energy.

The following assets were identified in the working group brainstorming session and supplemented from the national renewable energy incentives data base found at www.dsireusa.org

Type of Contributor	Current Contributors	Potential Contributors
Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development agencies – financial and other incentives • Kings River Conservation District support to its jurisdictions for renewables through Community Choice Aggregation 	Same as current plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air credits from the Air Quality Management Districts • Planning support and expedited handling from Permitting and planning departments • A renewable energy purchasing program similar to the one developed for San Francisco
State Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California Energy Commission – financial assistance 	Same as current

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cal EPA – regulatory assistance - IWMB • CA Department of Ag – financial assistance • CPUC - incentives for self generation and support for the roadmap • Solar or Wind Energy system corporate tax credit. • Solar or wind energy system personal tax credit. • Net metering law for PV, landfill gas, wind, fuel cells and anaerobic digestion. • Retail electricity disclosure program and green labeling for solar thermal, PV, wind, biomass, geothermal, municipal solid waste, and small hydro. 	
Federal Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. Department of Agriculture – Farm Bill provisions -financial assistance • EPA – financial and technical assistance and regulatory support. • Federal Interagency Task Force – primarily technical assistance, Some financial assistance • Federal Tax Credits for Renewables • Energy Bill – financial incentives • US Department of Energy – technical assistance and financial from the Million Solar Roof Initiative. • US Department of Commerce – Economic Development Administration financial assistance • Small Business Administration – technical and financial assistance. • US Department of Housing and Urban Development – financial assistance • US Air Force – technical assistance on their renewable energy projects 	Same as current
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UC, CSU, and Community College Systems – training and 	Same as current

	education on renewables and technical assistance to resolve technical . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnate/ specialty schools for training high school students such as Edison HS and CART 	
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media – Newspapers, TV, radio – to educate and inform the public • Private businesses such as food processing, dairies, and wineries and dairies can provide marketing support and visibility for projects. • Private businesses such as • Banks – financing for projects • Utilities – Incentives from PG&E and SCE 	Same as current
Non-Profit Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEI- and GVC build support network for renewables. • LGC- technical assistance and support on dairy waste to energy and community choice aggregation. • Operation Clean Air – technical and marketing support 	Same as current

In addition, a March 2003 renewable energy report from the Great Valley Center distributed at the working group meeting identified numerous unique assets or renewable energy in the Central Valley. These assets include:

Indigenous Energy Resources, including an abundance of:

- Solar
- Wind
- Biomass

Industry Base of Agriculture and Manufacturing

- An agriculture industry which could benefit from adopting renewable technologies.
- Agricultural cooperatives whose structure is a potential asset for diffusing renewable-energy technologies
- Manufacturing base. The Valley's industrial base in agile manufacturing and construction can contribute to a renewable energy cluster.

Unique Structure of the Regional Energy Market

- The presence of Municipal Utilities and Irrigation Districts
- A history of distributed power use/generation
- Existing Biomass Plants – 10 of 33 plants found in the state are located in the Valley

Valuable Human Expertise and Experience

- The Valley has a history of leadership on renewable energy
- The CSU Fresno Center for Irrigation Technology has a 20 year history of working with solar
- The Water Flow Technology cluster is actively pursuing collaborative opportunities
- A track record of participating in valuable demonstration projects
- A culture of autonomy and independence.

3. Core Needs and Project Ideas

We identified some core overarching needs we hoped to address and started to identify projects that could be supported. We will focus more on these ideas during our December Renewable Energy Working Group meeting.

Core Needs

- ***Develop a dedicated source of funding to support Valley renewable energy projects and business development ventures.*** This could include hosting regular meetings to bring together funders with businesses.
- ***Develop a support mechanism for renewable energy in the region.*** This could be similar or a variation of the Harvesting Clean Energy Program being operated in the Pacific Northwest. Support needs to be covered include:
 - Operating a website on regional renewable projects and opportunities;
 - Provide support to the renewable energy network in the region including maintaining Maintain a listserv and provide regular updates on renewable energy developments;
 - Hold regular renewable energy conferences;
 - Provide awards and recognition for renewable energy accomplishments;
 - Provide technical assistance and peer exchanges to help and encourage project development;
 - Provide information on funding sources and opportunities; and
 - Provide administrative and other support to aggregate renewable energy projects to make them more financially attractive to investors.

Potential Project Ideas

- Convert dairy waste to energy through anaerobic digesters or other means;
- Increase production and use of biofuel crops such as ethanol;
- Increase production and use of biodiesel;
- Increase installation of solar and PV in the built environment;

- Development of biomass to power production facilities; and
- Demonstrate PV and or solar thermal applications that could meet power needs in farm feed stalls, wine processing facilities, irrigation pumps, and provide backup power for farms.

4. November 3rd, Renewable Energy Workgroup Meeting Attendees

Name	Organization	Phone	Email
Ladi Asgill	Sustainable Conservation	209-602-1256	lasgill@suscon.org
Orion Fulton	Strategic Energy Innovations	209-526-4635	orion@seiinc.org
Rich Gillis	S.J. Biotech Center	800-847-0373	richgillis@verizon.net
Guy Greenlee	Kern County Com & Economic Development	661-862-5158	guy@co.kern.ca.us
Melissa Hunter	Kings River Conservation District	559-237-5567	mhunter@krcd.org
Paul Johnson	Consultant, SEI	206-819-6664	pkjohnson49@comcast.net
Sarah Moffat	Senator Diane Feinstein	559-485-7430	sarah_moffat@feinstein.senate.gov
Randy Radoycich		559-349-9995	farmfuelco@msn.com
John Richau	Unlimited Energy	559-960-7899	jawnski@sbcglobal.net
Robert Rolan	Madera County Dept of Agriculture	559-675-7876	rrolan@madera-county.com
Mark Stout	Consultant	559-273-4037	marks@cleanenergyworks.net
Cristel Tufenkjian	Kings River Conservation District	559-237-5567	ctufenkjian@krcd.org
Christina Varner	Kern County EDC	661-862-5030	varnerc@kedc.com
AJ Yates	CDFA	916-654-0321	ayates@cdfa.ca.gov

California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley

Focus Area: Infrastructure and Incentive Programs

Summary of 11/3/05 Break Out Group

REGIONAL OUTCOMES

- Extend or make permanent State incentive areas
- Financial assistance for land assembly
- Competitive utility rates
- Increase cap on IDB's
- Larger allocation for state
- Infrastructure for region

Specific Measures of Regional Progress

- Completion of regional E/W Highway cord/connect between 5 & 99
- Establish a regional prevailing wage - process for waiver of prevailing wage for regional or local
- Adequate & sustainable water for all interest in region

REGIONAL ASSETS

1.

- Stanislaus ED Bank
- County level loan programs
- Local interagency loan agreements
- Find support and response for EDCs
- COG's regional transportation
- Redevelopment Agencies
- Caltrans
- State I Bank
- Housing and Community Development (CDBG)
- Dept of Ind. Recat.
- ETP

2.

- State Reps – Assembly and Senate
- EDA, USDA
- Dept of Education
- Federal Task Force
- Department of Labor
- Apprenticeship Program
- Community colleges, private colleges, specialty departments

- ROP
- Maxluf Council
- Chambers of Commerce

3.

- Building and Const. Trades
- BIAs
- Ind. Co's
- Foundations
- EDCs
- Business Council
- Non profit finance corps
- Utilities
- Irrigation district
- Broadband - Telecom